Model of the National Security System: Selected Problems

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Abstract:

Purpose: *The aim of the article is to present the knowledge about the concept and organization of the national security system, to define the directions of its development and to present a model that would correspond to contemporary security conditions in its most important area, which is to ensure conditions of existence and national development free of any disturbances to oppose these disturbances and their consequences.*

Design/Methodology/Approach: *In studies, to a different extent and depending on the approach, the research models used in social sciences were used, that is the model of empirical theory, which assumes that all knowledge comes from experience and is associated with the description of relationships between empirical events, the model of the axiomatized theory, based on making bold hypotheses, axioms and theorems, the model of informal (practical) theory based on common knowledge, and the model of eclectic theory, in which various ways of knowing are used: scientific knowledge, empirical laws, hypotheses and possibly common knowledge. The last of the above methods, as the integration of the first three, found the widest application in the course of research.*

Findings: *The main hypothesis is that the organization of national security is dispersed both vertically and horizontally, and this situation causes difficulties in the efficient functioning of the state in times of peace, crisis and war. There are many safety-related systems at all levels of the state organization. Each of them has its own legal regulations, tasks and subordination.*

Practical Implications: *The author's research is illustrative material in the field of formulating organizational assumptions in the field of national security and is an interpretation of knowledge that will be used in the practice of the activities of state organs.*

Originality/Value: *The author's research concerns the organization of the state to ensure security in various states and circumstances of the state's functioning. It is a presentation of the model of the national security system, which, when viewed from the inside, is a set of integrated elements designed to carry out specific tasks, and when viewed from the outside, it is a whole, capable of ensuring security in the most complex circumstances..*

Keywords: System, security, national security system.

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1. Introduction

As indicated by contemporary international disputes and conflicts and the accompanying political, economic, social and military events, the goals of war are achieved in different ways than before. They are defined as actions below the threshold of war, hybrid, actions that bring no less severe human, material and intangible losses, disorganizing the state apparatus, its economy, administration and society, which is as sensitive as ever before. Thus, the state, its public authorities (including administration), society, the economy and individual citizens must also achieve the ability to face these challenges and at the same time to function in conditions different from the classic armed conflict.

The security environment is complex and uncertain. Political, military, economic and social dependencies in every relationship, bilateral, regional and global, are complex. This has a significant impact on the main directions of transformation of the national security system. Moreover, with the decomposition of the world and regional order, it adversely affects the security environment of individual states. The uncertainty and unpredictability of events are accompanied by changed symptoms and a new shape (domain) of armed conflicts, of varying intensity, complexity and duration. The boundaries are blurring, not only between internal and external security, but also between the states of functioning of the state, normal and extraordinary, including war.

The dynamic evolution of contemporary conditions of international and national security calls for a new approach to the issues of the unified organization of the state in order to meet security needs. Their main content is the protection and defence of goods that determine the successful existence of the nation and the development of the state. Underlying the thinking about a system of national security that is essentially uniform in its essence is the need to remove many of the shortcomings of the current organization of the state in order to ensure security, which include, i.a., the ineconomic nature of actions, lack of uniformity of steering, duplication of competences, separate, in-affidasy and slow systems for monitoring and assessing threats; difficulties in coordinating actions in the event of complex situations, insufficient preparation of the organs of power and their auxiliary apparatus for comprehensive control over the state of state security.

It is also the persistence of overshoots and the creation of many new, separate organizational entities used to ensure security in various areas of state activity. Negligence in this area, not strangers to the best organized states, has been verified by numerous terrorist attacks, local conflicts, including the conflict in Ukraine, the tragic emergence of the so-called ISIS state and the migration crisis (deliberately used for political interest, internal and interstate), as well as situations of an internal nature, incl. social protests, natural disasters and the effects of harmful human impact on natural environment.

2. Brief Methodology

Today, as never before, democratic nations recognize the need to strive for the security of the state as a political institution, on an equal footing with the security of individuals and social groups, in the face of various challenges and threats, not only of an international nature, but also those that arise within the complex nature of the state. For this reason, the increased group of protected goods and entities expressing the need to acquire and possess them forces the necessary actions to improve the organization of the state serving the implementation of security goals. It is no longer only a question of organizing for the protection and defense of such goods as the sovereignty of power, territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders and internal order, but also of many others, close to the human individual, to small social groups and, finally, to all members of the state and international community. Consequently, in national security we see problems of a political, economic and military nature on an equal footing with issues of ecological, social, public, universal and many other security issues distinguished by their subject and subject matter.

Actions to meet such expectations did not appear and did not force appropriate action to be taken in a short time. It is decades of coming to think and act in terms of national security, more broadly than just through the prism of armed confrontation between the subjects of international relations. The effect of these activities is the emergence, and the creation, of many detailed (operational) systems operating in the field of security, usually independent of each other, and at the same time duplicating their tasks, with overlapping competences of management bodies and intersecting ordering relations. The multitude of systems is primarily an organizational challenge, the effect of which should be the establishment of a national security system. A system whose formal establishment is to lead to the ordering of a tangle of organizational activities and legal acts regulating national security issues.

The subject of research is the state of affairs of the subject matter, which in the situation of creating modern foundations of the national security system require not only activities for scientific knowledge, but also for improving the organization of the state in the implementation of security goals.

In his research, the author poses the main problem with the following content: What should be the target state of the organization of the national security system, in the light of previous experience and requirements of modern times? Detailed problems also play an important role incl.: What are the conditions, including the legal and systemic conditions of the organization of national security? What is the current state of scientific knowledge and practical experience in the functional and organizational sphere of the national security system? What are the weaknesses and necessary changes resulting from the strategic directives of national security organizations? What actions should be taken to ensure the uniform implementation of security objectives within the integrated national security system? What is the scope of action and the necessary organizational structure of the different

subsystems to ensure that the integration requirements and the collective nature of the security system are met?

The main hypothesis is that the organization of national security is scattered in both vertical and horizontal systems, and this situation causes difficulties in the smooth functioning of the state in times of peace, crisis and war. At all levels of the state organization, there are many systems related to security. Each of them has its own legal regulations, tasks and subordination. In the event of difficult, crisis, extraordinary situations, beyond the capabilities of the departmental services, there is a need to efficiently manage these services and their executive apparatus through a properly organized security system, at various levels of administration, consisting of management bodies and the executive sphere, which will function in times of peace, crisis and war.

In research to a different extent and depending on the approach, research models used in the social sciences were used, that is: the model of empirical theory, which assumes that all knowledge comes from experience and is associated with the description of connections between empirical events; model of axiomatized theory, based on bold hypotheses, axioms and theorems; a model of informal (practical) theory, based on colloquial knowledge, while taking care of epistemological and methodological correctness, and a model of eclectic theory, in which various ways of cognition are used: scientific knowledge, empirical laws, hypotheses and possibly colloquial knowledge. The last of the above methods as the integration of the first three has found the widest application in the course of research.

Obtaining objective results of the conducted research was possible thanks to the use of widely recognized research methods and techniques. These are among others: methods of a systemic approach, analyses a systems, analyses a formal-legal and institutional, analytical methods, analyses a linguistic and source documents and literature on the subject of research, methods of examining the opinion of courts, methods of verification and description, methods a diagnostica and prognostica, generalization and analoguesa, method a comparative and monographic method.

3. The Concept and Essence of the National Security System

The state as a collection, constituting the basis for building a system of national security, consists of many separate organizations, which, however, do not form a system together. This is due to the fact i.a., that these organizations, subject to state law, act only within the scope of their competence, separately from each other, cooperating and even competing with each other. But they do not produce, according to a unified intention (goal), a product, which means that they do not together form a purposeful organization of a higher nature. It is difficult to harmonize the great social system that is the state in such a way that an organization (system) of national security is created on the model of some organization operating on the market (e.g., a company) or even a large, hierarchical organization, such as the armed forces,

police or border guards. However, it is possible to distinguish (organize) from the set of various entities, which is[2] the state, a deliberately defined arrangement of elements, which will be characterized by the couplings and mutual connections between them, expressing some order, serving the implementation of the mission and functions in the field of national security.

The change in the understanding of the essence of the modern system of national security emphasizes the persistence and importance of all traditional tasks of the state in this area, but extends its functional scope to a number of social and economic tasks, important for the security of individual entities, social groups and each citizen individually.

Awareness of the existing security structures and institutions in the state, in comparison with the interests and goals of the state, makes it possible to identify their current weaknesses and to formulate the main directions of development from the point of view of the desired synergy in the field of national security.

The development of an efficient, properly organized system of national security remains the basic task of the security policy of any state. This system consists of all bodies and institutions responsible for security in the light of applicable law belonging to the legislative, executive and judicial powers, e.g. parliament, president, government and central as well as local bodies of government administration and local government. Its key elements are the armed forces and government services and institutions obliged to prevent and counteract external threats, ensure public safety, conduct rescue operations and protect people and property in emergency situations, as well as - to the extent provided for in the relevant laws - other legal entities, including entrepreneurs, social organizations and citizens.

A comprehensive vision of security, corresponding to the contemporary realities of international and intra-state relations and the nature of challenges and threats, as well as testifying to the will to ensure economy and maximize the results of activities for the security of the state and its citizens, indicates the need to make efforts in every sphere of social life. This makes it necessary to develop the ability to coordinate and integrate activities undertaken by individual public administration bodies, state institutions, entrepreneurs, social organizations and citizens. Therefore, it is extremely urgent to give the national security system the character of a fully integrated, coherent and orderly whole. This should be achieved by developing mechanisms for comprehensive and long-term planning of the development of the

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[2]*A system is a physical or abstract object, a set of any elements (sets of elements) distinguished in any object, due to the relations between them, expressing some order in systems, realizing as a whole a superior function or a set of such superior functions: kitler, 2017, p. 554. See: Koźmiński 1976, p. 13; Habr, Vepřek, 1976, p. 32; Sienkiewicz, p. 16.*

security system, based on goals and needs common to all its components, and resulting primarily from comprehensively underlying national interests.

Effective integration of the security system also requires modification of some legal solutions, which should lead to the ordering of its construction, precise definition of the competences of individual components, including governing bodies, and increased possibilities of cooperation between individual ministries. States shall endeavour to enhance the capacity of their security systems to cooperate with the relevant structures of other states and international security structures, with a priority of maintaining the possibility of effective independent action. In turn, the national security system must be organized and equipped in such a way as to guarantee its rapid and efficient operation in all conditions and in response to all types of threats and crises. This ability should be verified in particular by regular exercise, of the whole system or part of it.

The national security system should also be subject to periodic reviews to assess its effectiveness, readiness to act and suitability for the most important needs and capabilities of the state at a given time. Attention should also be paid to the development of the ability of the whole system and its individual components to carry out preventive actions and respond to challenges and threats at the earliest possible stage. This will require strengthening the capacity of the competent institutions and state authorities included in the system to forecast international and internal developments and to detect early any changes that adversely affect security.

The national security system should have certain features. First of all, it should be a coherent system. Currently, there are many specific organizations in individual countries that carry out tasks in the field of security. However, they are not related to each other, and often their actions related to the same matter are not coordinated at all, and sometimes they interfere with each other. Ensuring security requires the cooperation of all organizational structures performing tasks in this area. It is therefore expedious to strengthen cooperation and coordination of actions taken within the national security system in order to ultimately achieve full integrity.

Another feature that should characterize the discussed system is its efficiency. In order for it to be said that the action is efficient, it must be effective and economical. Effective action can be said when its goal is achieved. Economy, on the other hand, is associated with efficiency and economy. In the case of this system, we will rather talk about efficiency, i.e. about the relations between the resources used, both personal and material, including financial and intended result.

The national security system should also be characterised by comprehensiveness. This means that it should cover all areas of state activity related to ensuring national security. Its material scope should therefore include, i.a., political, military, economic, ecological, cultural, social, universal, public, information and cyber security issues. In other words, it should take into account aspects of external and

internal security, military and non-military, peace, crisis and war issues, as well as the various levels of its organization – from the central to the local level.

This system should be able to operate in all states and circumstances of the functioning of the state, while ensuring full continuity of its operation. This means that, firstly, such procedures should be developed and assigned roles, competences and tasks to specific actors, so that the system works in both peacetime and crisis or war.

In addition, the procedures developed within the framework of the system should take into account the dynamics of the environment of its operation. Therefore, the concept of its operation should take into account the fact that threats as a result of various factors may develop or change over time, because the risk of occurrence of specific threats changes (decreases or increases). Therefore, the optimal model of the national security system should be able to adapt actions to the developing situation of the security environment. It is also important that the transition to the implementation of tasks in individual states of state functioning of the state occurs in a smooth manner, i.e. that as the threat grows, additional activities would be taken and additional entities would be involved in them. The same principle should apply when the negative impact of the threat decreases.

Taking into account the above, it can be assumed that: The national security system is a deliberately separated in the state, a collective collection of authorities and public administration, other state bodies, armed forces, entrepreneurs and other organizational units, non-governmental organizations and citizens performing tasks to ensure national security. It is a collection of internally coordinated and interrelated elements by means of orderly relations, due to the mission carried out, which is to defend and protect the state as a political, territorial, coercive and socio-economic institution, as well as to ensure undisturbed conditions of existence and development of individuals and the whole society, and to protect the life and health of people, their goods (material and intangible) and the natural environment in all states of functioning. countries (in normal times, including crisis and in states of emergency).

The essence of the national security system should be understood as a deliberately separated, integrated and coherent whole composed of various elements intended by the state to carry out tasks to ensure conditions of existence and national development free from any disturbances. This system is multifaceted and multidimensional. It takes into account the formation of relations within the state and its relations with external entities and covers their various fields (political, legal, military, economic, social, cultural, scientific and others).

The national security system takes precedence over its subsystems. Consequently, there are relations between the NSS and its subsystems:

- Affiliation – NSS carries out missions of a general, superior nature, and its subsystems of a specific nature, covering a fragment of the mission of the superior system,
- functionalities – NSS subsystems perform a specific function (role) withinit,
- coherence – all its subsystems jointly pursue missions, objectives and tasks, directly or at least indirectly participating in this; each of the elements is intended for a different function, so that as a result the sum of coordinated and interrelated actions of all elements gives a result that is the mission (goal, task) of the entiresystem,
- limitations – elements of one subsystem should not, as a rule, be elements of other coordinate subsystems,
- interdependencies – NSS subsystems, in carrying out their tasks, affect every area of its activity.

4. Model of the National Security System

The complex and multifaceted nature of the functions carried out in the field of national security means that their object and subjective counterpart should be a uniform, and collective and orderly, set of elements of direction and execution, capable of coordinated action in all conditions and circumstances of the functioning of the state.

Any security objective pursued is the aim of a system whenever and only if the whole system is directly or indirectly involved in its implementation, or if only one of its many subsystems is involved. Only such a national security organization will have the characteristics of a system if, taken as a whole, it has properties that none of its subsystems can (does not have). For this reason, assuming such a basis of reasoning, we conclude that the source of determining the systemic character of the organization of the state in the field of national security will be the fact of carrying out the superior mission of the NSS, which is associated with ensuring the existence, within inviolable borders, of a sovereign, independent and democratic nation organized into a state.[3]

This mission sets out the overarching objectives, which – let us recall – concern, i.a.: the implementation of the raison d'etat in the internal and external dimension of state security, ensuring the continuity of the state, its public authority, national and state identity, protection and defense of the state as a political, territorial and social institution, ensuring conditions of existence and development of individuals, the whole society and the state, protection of life and health of people, their goods (tangible and intangible) and the natural environment, the protection of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen.

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[3]*"[...] the system viewed from the inside is a set of integrated elements and viewed from the outside is a coherent whole, able to maintain balance with the environment. Pietraś, 1998, p. 57.*

The systemic nature of national security also results from the fact that security issues cannot be considered from the point of view of each type of threat and each of the possible security areas separately. And this makes us bear in mind the need to create a unified system of national security, including a unified system of its management and an interrelated executive sphere. It is necessary to be aware of various types of threats, as well as many other situations that are not threats (challenges) and create disturbances in the functioning of the state (or its part). Counteracting them cannot be done according to the simplified rule that we refer to the same type of security.

And so it happens that if we are dealing with an economic threat, we consider it from the point of view of economic security, when with a military threat, then from the point of view of military security. Nothing could be further from the truth. The principle in this matter is to be different: regardless of the type of threat or any situation that creates disturbances in the functioning of the state, the system under consideration is to be of one type, it is a system of national security. In it, we can only consider detailed systems of a functional nature.

A uniform system of action, and in it the detailed functions to be carried out, is such an organization of activities in the field of security, in which, regardless of the conditions and circumstances of the functioning of the state, the same functions will be performed, almost always or often, i.a.: civil protection, military defense, protection of the state border, protection of state structures, protection of constitutional order, protection of classified information, protection of economic interests, the protection of areas, facilities, equipment and transports important for defence, economic interests and other important interests of the state, public security, the provision of public security and order, as well as the protection of human and civil rights and freedoms. In the model of the national security system, we will distinguish:

1. The overarching subsystem of management, and in it: the superior decision-making body, the superior opinion-giving and advisory body, the superior staff body, together with the ordering relations connecting them.
2. The overarching execution subsystem, consisting of the elements:
– operational, specialized in the production of the good that is safety (these are deliberately created tools for the "production" of appropriate security),
– non-operational, supporting intellectually, morally and materially operational elements.
3. The overarching subsystem of ordering relations, based on the system of national law, including normative, decision-making, cooperation, information, financial, service, production and other relations, establishing the principles of functioning and structure of the system.

So we are aware of the procedure for creating NSS, which in a short summary can be illustrated as follows. The set on which we build our system is the state, as a special tangle (set) of various elements and relationships (formal and informal), ordering

their functioning. The state perceived in this way also becomes a peculiar system. From this collection (from the state) we extract and create, if necessary, new elements and ordering relations, constructing a deliberately selected and ordered arrangement of elements called the system of national security. This one will consist of three overarching subsystems: management, executive and ordering relations subsystem.

On the other hand, as part of the next division, bearing in mind the various missions, objectives, functions and tasks to be carried out by the NSS, we distinguish relatively permanent elements of the superior management subsystem (decision-making, opinion-giving and advisory and staff) and the subordinate overarching executive subsystem, which will be divided simultaneously according to two criteria:

– *scope of activity:* central executive subsystem, with nationwide (and international) coverage, coordinated by ministers in ministries and by central government administration bodies subordinated to the prime minister, regional subsystems (department, province, region, province) and local (county, district, district, municipality) managed respectively by regional administration bodies (prefect, voivode, director, governor) and local (council, starost, sheriff, prefect, vogt, mayor),
– *subject, subsystems ensuring security:* political, economic, military, social, cultural, universal, public, ecological, information, in cyberspace and others.

The least number of construction problems is posed by the regional and local level. And all this is due to the fact that there are no ministries headed by separate ministers, as is the case at the central level. However, this is not sufficient to conclude that the road to building safety systems at these levels is very easy. Usually, incomplete decentralization of the state, lack of full unification of administration at the field level, various regulations in many areas of security are not conducive to integration in terms of organization and functionality. Experience has shown, however, that actions in this area lead to the expected result, because all activities related to ensuring security will always be concentrated around the regional or local authority. And this regardless of the state of functioning of the state, the nature of the situation and the legal status.

In anticipating the proposed structure of the NSS, we take into account that in national security many of its areas can be distinguished, among them those that are related to the survival of the state as a political, territorial and coercive institution (systemic, ideological, military, public security) and those that expand the matter of security of a democratic state, in which the subject of security becomes an individual, a social group and the whole nation (cultural security, ecological, social, universal). Some types of security are losing their importance, while others (e.g., economic, public) are becoming equally important for the state and other beneficiaries of security.

The main feature of the NSS structure should be its consistency - internal non-contradiction (i.a., organizational, functional and competence),reliability, efficiency, priority, economy, stability and mobility (flexibility).

In the NSS model, we will take into account three theoretical states of state functioning:

− normal state – a state of permanent wakefulness and ad hoc reaction,
− crisis state – collapse of the current development process, disruptions in the functioning of the state in one or many areas. In the legal sphere, such a state does not occur. It is therefore a special case of the normal state,
− state of emergency – a situation of special danger, it is not possible to eliminate the state of crisis and return to the normal state (permanent vigilance and ad hoc e-operation) – the state operates on an emergency basis.

In view of the above, it should be emphasized that usually the Constitutiondoes not introduce any intermediate state, but only sets the boundaries between the normal functioning of the state and the state of emergency. The Constitution defines a closed catalogue of states of emergency, i.e., state security situations other than normal ones, which means that the normal functioning of the state may be interrupted by exceptional (special) situations that undermine the values underlying the functioning of public authorities and the security of citizens.

The first of the above-mentioned theoretical states of functioning of the state - the normal (ordinary) state takes place when the state (another entity) carries out its missions and functions in accordance with its mission and assumed goals, when routine actions are taken to ensure that such a state of affairs is maintained. In most cases, organizations, institutions and individuals deal with security problems as part of routine activities. It is safe to say that responding to threats, taking up many challenges and taking advantage of opportunities is a matter of security (including national and international security) that does not fit into the scope of crisis issues. Individual authorities and the armed forces, services, guards and inspections subordinate to or supervised by them, alone or jointly, carry out specific security tasks, in accordance with standard management procedures (directing, commanding), and all this takes place within the framework of the normal functioning of the state and other entities. It is referred to as a normal state (a state of normal functioning and ad hoc response).

The second state of functioning of the state – a state of crisis is a situation, a state of affairs, circumstances when the current development process breaks down, when in one or more areas of the entity's activity, its functioning is disrupted. There are situations when routine actions are not enough, when there is a real loss of control over the course of events, the existing decision-making process is disrupted, when events precede the reaction, there is a lack of information, and managers have to

focus on short-term planning (including decision-making and action), then a new specific management appears – crisis management, less crisis management.

The third state of functioning of the state – the state of emergency is a state when the actions taken have not brought a specific result, when the state of affairs that has occurred makes a given entity (specifically the state or part of it) cease to function normally – it is not possible to eliminate the state of crisis and return to the normal state. His situation changes significantly. Usually it is a crash, collapse, liquidation, but also a different organizational state when the so-called systemic change occurs. We are then dealing with a state of emergency. In the case of a state (a group of states), an unresolved crisis can also turn into an armed conflict (war) of an international or non-international nature, and then this state is defined as a state of war, and in an extreme case a state of occupation or collapse of the state (also the creation of another state).

Bearing in mind that the consequence of the state's actions in the field of national security organization and thinking about protecting oneself against anticipated or real threats is to treat the NSS as an organization for intervention activities (military and non-military), reacting to threats occurring in various areas of state activity and social life. Those measures (actions) which are nevertheless taken to ensure the protection of undisturbed existence and national development are overlooked. There is a clear difference between intervention activities (individual systems are created to prevent, and mainly to respond to threats), and activities in the social, economic, educational, cultural, scientific sphere (where the main effort is unfortunately focused only on the development of technology), legal protection and legislative activity (asymmetry between the overregulation of various areas of security and the desire to unify the legislative sphere).

National security is therefore not only about responding to threats and their consequences, as well as safeguarding personal and material resources, but three aspects should be taken into account on an equal footing:

- creating socio-cultural foundations of national security (e.g., knowledge, science and technology, coherent law, comprehensively prepared personal resources, education, national morale, patriotism, culture of power, leadership skills),
- creating economic and financial foundations of security, aimed at increasing the conditions of existence and development of society and the international position of the state,
- use in the implementation of security policy (security objectives) all available means and tools, creating conditions in which the appearance of threats and their effects would be unlikely or less severe for the state and society, material goods and the environment, i.e. activities of a diplomatic, economic, cultural, military, special, ecological, scientific and technical, normative, special, orderly, educational, etc., nature.

All this means that the national security architecture must take into account:
- the values, needs, objectives and interests of the national security system and the resulting missions, objectives and tasks of the national security system,
- diplomatic, economic, cultural, military, special, ecological, scientific-technical, ecological, orderly, normanative and other measures,
- national security tools that we use in individual activities, i.e. authoritative and executive entities, functioning within and outside the territory of the state, to which competences and duties in the field of national security are entrusted, existing and requiring modification detailed operating systems,
- the relationship between the elements of the NSS, as defined by national law and international law and obligations,
- the ability and willingness to interact with other actors internationally and the processes in which they participate.

The essential functions of the system should be reduced, i.a., to the protection of the international position, sovereignty and interests of the state, ensuring the integrity and integrity of borders, protecting the state and its constitutional order, ensuring cultural security, acceptable conditions and quality of life of citizens, the security of people, their goods and the environment and public security, the protection of human and civil rights and freedoms, economic interests and the system of property; participation in the implementation of tasks resulting from international obligations to jointly defend against aggression; protection of the state border, classified information and personal data and the performance of other functions.

5. Conclusion

As a result of the findings so far, we get that: The National Security System (NSS) is a deliberately separate, collective collection of authorities and public administration, other state bodies, armed forces, entrepreneurs and other organizational units, social organizations and citizens performing tasks to ensure national security. This system is a collection of internally coordinated and interrelated elements by means of orderly relations, implementing a common mission, which is to defend and protect the state as a political, territorial and social institution, as well as to ensure undisturbed conditions of existence and development of individuals and society as a whole, and to protect the life and health of people, their goods (material and intangible) and the natural environment in all states of state functioning (in normal time, including times of crisis and emergencies).

Among the many functions performed by the NSS, and as a consequence of the actions taken, we distinguish those that are interventional, as well as those that serve to create intellectual and material foundations of security. This makes it possible to distinguish four basic implementing subsystems, i.e.: defence, protection, social and economic subsystems. The entire executive sphere is under the authority of the supreme subsystem of national security management. This is where the actual

management takes place, concerning the functioning of the NSS, determining the behavior, ways and forms of action of the entire executive sphere.

Among the many functions performed by the NSS, and consequently the actions taken, we distinguish those that are interventional in nature from those that serve to produce intellectual and material foundations of security. This makes it possible to distinguish four basic implementing subsystems, i.e., defence, protection, social and economic subsystems. The entire executive sphere is under the authority of the supreme subsystem of national security management. This is where the actual management takes place, concerning the functioning of the NSS, determining the behavior, ways and forms of action of the entire executive sphere.

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